

HOW AMERICAN TROOPS FOUGHT OFF HUNS IN TRENCHES IN FRANCE.

The American troops used what is sometimes known as the new French system of defense, and sometimes as the new German system. At the beginning of the war the front trenches were held very "thick," especially by the British. Later the idea was to have only a handful of men in the first line, one man to a hundred feet, perhaps; for the second line there were many more men and many more machine guns; for the third line men were much more heavily massed and reserves kept available. Lucian Swift Kirtland writes in Leslie's.

This theory of defense against raids was based on the fact that the enemy can concentrate his men in his front lines for a sudden "over the top" then lay down a heavy barrage. When the attacking troops come over they strike the first line with their maximum impact. They are likely to overwhelm any ordinary defense, and thus it is a waste of men to try to defend the first line obstinately. But the human body gets tired and when the machine guns and rifles of the second line have had their innings at the attackers the enemy is beginning to slow up from natural exhaustion. On a counter-attack, then, the third line, being fresh, meets the enemy tired from exertion and proceeds to drive him out.

Thus, as we waded through the mud, sometimes well over our knees as we visited some of the half-demolished lines which the Germans had tried to flatten with their artillery in their last raid, we did not find much society, but the snipers, whom we did find at their posts, seemed to have been born to the job. They were men who knew their rifles, and it was a statement of fact and not boasting when they declared that they had the German sharpshooters buffaloed. We came upon one lanky ex-corporal who had been having a four-hour duel with a "bush," as he called him. He didn't know I was taking his picture, but just as the camera clicked so also did the hammer of his gun. This time Mr. German had taken one too many chances. The fact was proved through the periscope.

ORIGIN OF "YANK" EXPLAINED

How the Nickname Came to Be Applied to American Soldiers Told by Fanshawe Cooper.

The nickname Yank, as applied to the American soldier in France, has something of charm in the tradition of the word. Persons interested in the history of words may have noted with interest a footnote in Cooper's "The Deerslayer."

"It is singular there should be any question concerning the origin of the well-known sobriquet of 'Yankee.' Nearly all the old writers who spoke of the Indians first known to the colonists make them pronounce the word 'Engish' as 'Yengese.' Even at this day it is a provincialism of New England to say 'Engish' instead of 'English,' and there is a close conformity of sound between the 'Engish' and 'Yengese,' more especially if the latter word, as was probably the case, be pronounced short.

"The transition from 'Yengese' thus pronounced, to 'Yengese,' is quite easy. If the former is pronounced 'Yangs,' it is almost identical with 'Yankese,' and Indian words have seldom been spelt as they are pronounced. . . . The liquids of the Indian would easily convert 'En' into 'Yen.'"

How Neighborhood Clubs Work.

In many villages there are neighborhood or community clubs which include the churches and other organizations, temperance or fraternal, meeting regularly and considering all sorts of matters touching the neighborhood welfare. These clubs have been giving a good deal of attention to food conservation, as their programs the past winter show. The result has been helpful, and it is noteworthy that where these neighborhood clubs have taken an active interest in food and other patriotic questions the pastors of the churches have paid attention to the matter from the pulpit. The neighborhood club speaks well for the enterprise and spirit of the neighborhood. One of these clubs that has had a war kitchen reports an awakened interest not only in regard to food conservation but in everything connected with the vigorous prosecution of the war.

Why Humble Oat Is Prized.

The oat, like corn flour, is coming into its own as a result of war. Formerly scorned by all except the needy or the thrifty as inconvenient and of little practical use, because nearly all prices were made in units of five, it is now, perhaps, the most used and useful of grains. Many articles of common consumption which formerly cost 5 or 10 cents now cost 6 or 11 cents. So with things which could formerly be bought from 10 cents to \$1. All require the odd cents now. Chewing gum, cigars, cigarettes, theater tickets are no longer obtainable at even prices. The 1-cent piece instead of being a nuisance is convenient and useful.

WHY Prince Eitel Is Execrated in France

Here is how Newell Dwight Hillis, in his book entitled "German Atrocities," tells of the crime for which Prince Eitel, son of the Kaiser, now stands under indictment in France, the sacking and ruin of a beautiful chateau:

"One of the historic chateaux is that of Avricourt, rich in noble associations of history. It was one of the class of buildings covered by a clause in the international agreements between Germany, France and the United States and all the civilized nations, safeguarding historic buildings. For many months it was the home of Prince Eitel, second son of the Kaiser. When a judge and jury held inquiry at the ruins of the chateau the aged French servant, who understood the electric lighting and had charge of the gas plant during Eitel's occupancy, stated that he heard the German officers telling Eitel Frederick that he would disgrace the German name if he destroyed a building that had no relation to war, that could be of no aid or comfort to the French army, and that he would make his name and that of his family a name of shame and contempt, of obloquy and scorn. But the man would not yield. He brought in his auto trucks and carried to the chateau every historic object in the splendid chateau. Having pledged himself to leave the building uninjured, the prince stopped his car at the gates of the exit, ran back to the historic house, lighted his firebrand, spread the flames upon the halls, waited until the flames were well in progress, and then ordered his men to light the fuse of dynamite bombs. A few days later inquiry was held and testimony of aged servants and little children was taken. The degeneracy of the German prince as then revealed has not been equaled since the first chapter of Romans catalogued the unnatural crimes of the men of the ancient world."

BROUGHT TOGETHER BY FATE

How Two Brothers in the British Service, Long Parted, Met Each Other on Hospital Dock.

The part which fate played in the reunion of two long-separated brothers is told from an embarkation port in the south of England. Two hospital ships were berthed at the same time alongside the landing stage. One was from France and the other from the near East.

For the most part the cases removed from one ship saw nothing of those disembarked from the other, but it happened by chance that one of the first stretcher cases from the near East was laid down in the shed alongside one of the last stretcher cases from the French ship. But the two men did not see each other, as their heads were turned in opposite directions.

An orderly walking between the stretchers offered a newspaper to one of the men, and as he spoke both turned their heads and saw and recognized each other. They were brothers. Both had been serving since the autumn of 1914, and neither had the remotest idea of what had become of the other.

How War May Overcome Prejudice. Englishmen are overcoming their old-fashioned prejudice against "bratny" women, and nowadays all sorts of jobs are being tackled by women with wonderful success.

But there is one sphere which has always been open to them and which has proved more or less a failure, and that is the medical profession. The failure of women in this branch is due, strange to say, to the prejudice of women.

At present there is a shortage of physicians, but there are in training 2,350 women medical students. It remains to be seen to what extent English women will patronize them.

Meanwhile the authorities are urging expectant mothers to engage women doctors to bring their children into the world.

Why Huns Are Hated.

The following extract from a letter received from Wallonia is printed in the Belgian Bulletin:

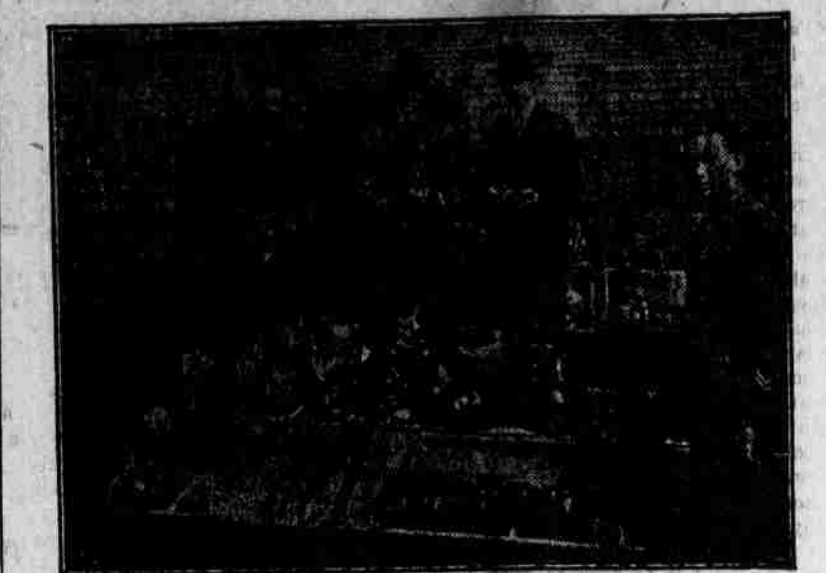
"A farmer was plowing his field in front of his house. A green devil (German policeman) came along and demanded his identification card; first conviction, for not carrying it with him. The farmer crossed the road to go to his house to get it; conviction number two, for having abandoned his horse. The green devil followed the farmer. The housewife was cooking new potatoes, unauthorized before September 15; conviction number three; the chickens in the yard were pecking rye, a serious offense; conviction number four.

"And all that in less than five minutes."

How State Encourages Settlers.

Colonization in California is being pushed by the state on a 6,000,000-acre tract, purchased recently, near Chico. The state proposes to provide the settler not only with land, but will erect simple, modern houses, barns, silos and other necessary buildings, payments to be made on an installment plan, with terms that may be met easily. One-third of the investment must be paid at the start, but 25 to 36 years' time is given to pay the balance. The prime requisite is a loyal, patriotic citizen not holding land in any other part of the state. Plans are made to invest at least \$500,000 in the project at the start.—Engineering News-Record.

3,500 CAPTURED GERMAN HELMETS TO BE GIVEN IN VICTORY LOAN



Inspecting cases of German helmets. The two civilians are, left, Frank R. Wilson, director of publicity, and, right, L. B. Franklin, director of the war loan organization.

Workers in the approaching Victory Loan campaign who render efficient service in obtaining subscriptions to the "finish the job loan," will be the proud possessors of genuine Hun helmets, taken from captured German prisoners or found on the battlefields of France after their former owners had no further use for headgear, it is announced by the headquarters of the Sixth Federal Reserve District at Atlanta.

Three thousand five hundred of these helmets, averaging eight to a county, will arrive at the headquarters soon, and will be distributed. The exact basis upon which they will be awarded has not yet been determined, but it will assure the real workers of a chance at the souvenirs. Hun helmets will decorate many a home in the South soon. In some instances they probably will be converted into cuspids.

Preparations for the Victory Loan are going on rapidly, and the opening day, April 21, probably will find a big proportion of the state and county quotas ready for immediate subscriptions. This will be especially so in counties where the individual quota system is being used. By this plan every resident of the county will be notified, before the opening day, of what he is expected to subscribe. It is expected to have every citizen carry his own share of the quota, instead of letting his more patriotic neighbors carry more than their share. Local committees will hear appeals from those who consider their quota too high.

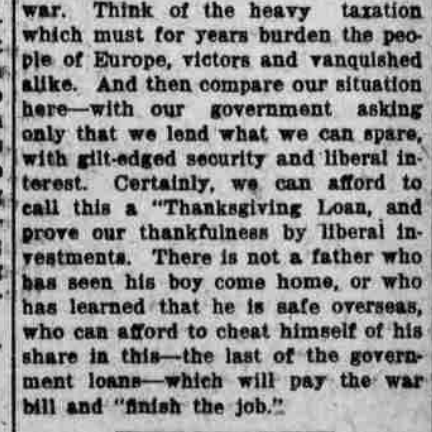
CHURCHES TO AID VICTORY LOAN BY SERMONS ON MAY 4

It Will Be a "Thanksgiving Loan," In Recognition Of This Country's Happiness And The Return Of Peace

Sunday, May 4, has been designated all over the United States as Victory Loan Sunday, when every pastor of every denomination is asked to discuss from the pulpit the Victory Loan campaign and urge upon their hearers such investments in the Victory Loan as they can undertake.

It has been the observation of those prominent in former Liberty Loan campaigns that the churches have had enormous influence in furthering subscriptions. And there is every reason why this should be so. Lending to one's country is something more than a business investment. It is a patriotic obligation and surely patriotism is a deep regard for one's homeland—is a part of religion.

The Victory Loan is also being called the "Thanksgiving Loan," and surely it is a fitting designation. Think of the boys who have come back home, alive and well, with the enemy vanquished, the battles over! Think of peaceful America, its people prosperous, its children happy and well nourished, its lands safe from the invasion of a foe; and compare our situation with that of starving Russia and Poland, with Germany torn by Red revolution; with victorious France still bleeding from the scars of horrible war. Think of the heavy taxation which must for years burden the people of Europe, victors and vanquished alike. And then compare our situation here—with our government asking only that we lend what we can spare, with gilt-edged security and liberal interest. Certainly, we can afford to call this a "Thanksgiving Loan," and prove our thankfulness by liberal investments. There is not a father who has seen his boy come home, or who has learned that he is safe overseas, who can afford to cheat himself of his share in this—the last of the government loans—which will pay the war bill and "finish the job."



Elizabeth, N. J., has an aircraft factory employing more than 5,000 persons. The British National Sailors and Firemen's union has now paid over \$450,000 in shipwreck, death and accident benefits. Pressmen, mailers and stereotypers of the newspaper offices in Toronto have been granted a six per cent increase as a war bonus.

pected to have every citizen carry his own share of the quota, instead of letting his more patriotic neighbors carry more than their share. Local committees will hear appeals from those who consider their quota too high.

In most instances, the same loyal workers who carried the former loans to success will form the committees on the Victory Loan. At recent state conferences they expressed confidence in being able to put the job through, and their enthusiasm is certain to carry them to success.

Treasury department officials who have sounded out the sentiment of the whole country are confident that the people are willing to lend to their country for the purpose of finishing the job and paying the war bills. They understand the gigantic work that is still going on, and the necessity of bringing the boys back home; of giving the wounded men that education and instruction which will enable them to get a fresh start. The Government has still a big task before it, and the expenditures are still large. But they are far smaller in money—to say nothing of more precious lives—than if the war had continued. So the term, "Thanksgiving Loan," may well be applied to this, the last of the government's invitations to its people to lend their money to their nation.

Let's Get Aboard!

LEND AT INTEREST OR PAY MORE TAXES WE MUST CHOOSE

We Cheered For Peace And Now We Must Pay For It, in One Way Or The Other

The Victory Loan campaign is close at hand.

It is only a short time before we who threw our hats into the air and cheered on that November day when the armistice was signed will be called upon to prove that we are as ready to lend as to cheer.

A soldier returning from France to his home city, remarked to a citizen who met him with a hand-shake:

"This welcome and flowers are all very nice. But how about a job?" Uncle Sam can well say to his people:

"That cheering for peace was fine. But how about paying the bills for bringing it about?"

The war bills must be paid. Anybody can see that. There are two ways to pay them.

One is to borrow the money from the people. The other is to tax it out of the people.

Our war taxes—most of them on luxuries—are heavy enough now. But unless the Victory Loan is liberally subscribed they will seem small besides the taxes to come.

Uncle Sam had rather sell securities than put on new taxes. He must do one or the other. It's up to the public.

"FAIR AND SQUARE."

The individual quota system, recognized everywhere as the "Fair and Square" plan, is to be used in a large proportion of the Sixth Federal Reserve district in the approaching Victory Loan campaign.

Under this plan, a definite quota based on property and income is assigned every resident of the county, and he is asked to invest that sum in the Victory Loan. It is intended in this way to see that every man bears his share of the load and knows his neighbor down the road also is carrying his share, instead of penalizing the more patriotic who are willing to take on an extra load to put their counties over the top.

BRIEF LABOR ITEMS

Elizabeth, N. J., has an aircraft factory employing more than 5,000 persons.

The British National Sailors and Firemen's union has now paid over \$450,000 in shipwreck, death and accident benefits.

Pressmen, mailers and stereotypers of the newspaper offices in Toronto have been granted a six per cent increase as a war bonus.

PROTECT WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Wise Provisions Incorporated in New International Charter of Labor.

Maximum of Six Hours Daily Is Advised—Females Barred From Unhealthy Employment and Mining—Other Labor Notes of Interest.

The main proposals of the British draft, adopted with minor alterations by the international legislation commission at Paris as the new international charter of labor, are given in a special dispatch from the labor correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

The provisions of this draft preclude the employment of children under fifteen years of age in industrial occupations and of children between fifteen and eighteen for more than six hours daily. At least two hours each day must be devoted to these young workers to technical or regular educational classes, and they will not be permitted to work at night or on Sundays or holidays.

Women shall not be employed at night, and employers shall not give women work to do at home after their regular day's work. Women shall not be employed in especially dangerous trades, which it is impossible to make healthful, nor in mines. Women shall not be allowed to work for ten weeks altogether before and after childbirth, six weeks of which shall be taken after confinement.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Bricklayers in Baltimore now receive \$1 an hour and double pay for all time over eight hours a day.

Sweden has civil service retirement legislation which provides means for old employees after they have retired.

Leather workers of Toronto, Can., are getting together and will organize a union affiliated with the trades council.

An immense plant for packing beef and pork has been opened in South San Francisco and will employ about 1,000 workers.

The industrial upheaval in Peru, brought on by the dissatisfied workers, has been amicably settled and conditions are again normal.

Employees of the United States Steel corporation who work over eight hours a day are paid for the excess time at the rate of time and one-half.

Over 15,000 textile workers in Manchester, N. H., are working on a schedule of five and one-quarter hours a day. They work from 6:45 a. m. until noon.

The harbor plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding company in Wilmington, Del., maintains a night school for its employees, who are taught shipbuilding in all its branches.

Boilermakers, machinists, blacksmiths, electrical workers, sheet metal workers and car men employed in the railroad shops in Salt Lake City, Utah, have perfected a federation.

Metal trades workers of Grays Harbor, Wash., numbering approximately 1,200, voted to return to work at the same wage conditions applying when they went out on strike on January 21, it was announced.

Czecho-Slovakia, the world's newest republic, is the first country in Europe to adopt the eight-hour day by law. It also has adopted means to insure workers and demobilized soldiers against unemployment.

TO JOHN W. WHEELER TRUSTEE AND THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

Mary Elizabeth Trotter et al. vs. Samuel B. Trotter, et al.

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 16524

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants, John W. Wheeler Trustee, and Home Sewing Machine Company are non residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of May next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing, ex parte, as to them. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 22nd day of March 1919 J. C. FORD, C. & M. A. C. Grimm, Sol.

March 22 29 April 5 12 1919

NOTICE OF INSOLVENCY.

To the Creditors of Martha Watson, deceased; I, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Martha Watson, deceased, having suggested to the County Court Clerk of Knox County, Tennessee, the insolvency of said estate, do hereby notify all persons holding claims against said estate to file said claims, duly authenticated in the manner prescribed by law with the County Court Clerk of said county on or before the 80th day of June 1919 or same will be forever barred in law and equity.

Any one indebted to the said estate is requested also to make settlement with me at once.

This 22nd day of March 1919

A. E. Dunsmore, Administrator.

S. E. Hodges, Sol. Mar 22 29 Apr. 5 12 1919

FEW UNEMPLOYED IN CANADA

Labor Department Reports Situation There as but Slightly Below the Normal.

According to reports from the Canadian Department of Labor, the labor situation, so far as skilled workmen are concerned, is but slightly worse than normal, and not nearly so bad as at the end of 1915. Recently 1,485 labor unions, representing a membership of 178,671 skilled workers, made reports to the labor department, which showed that of this number of workers 4,930 were reported as unemployed on December 31 last, this being a percentage of 2.42 as compared with the previous year of 2.17 per cent.

Unemployment had reached its highest point in 1915, when 8.7 per cent of the skilled labor in Canada was idle. By cities Toronto was the highest with 4.61 of unemployed skilled labor, Winnipeg and St. John, New Brunswick, being at the foot of the list, the former with .88, and the latter with .64 per cent of its population.

OTHER LABOR MATTERS.

Australia has over 75,000 union engineering and metal workers.

Boilermakers employed in the government navy yards receive \$8.40 a day.

Locomotive engineers in the Dominion republic receive from \$2.50 to \$4 a day.

Competent female stenographers in Toronto, Canada, can demand as high as \$25 a week.

Trade union membership in Switzerland has increased over 15 per cent in the last two years.

Switzerland has an unemployment fund which pays unemployed skilled workers 68 cents a day and unskilled workers 58 cents a day.

The National Federation of General Workers in Great Britain, representing nearly 1,000,000 men and women, is making a strenuous fight for a 44-hour work week.

Nearly all the ship yards in England, Scotland and Ireland were made idle, owing to workmen leaving their places until they are granted shorter hours and improved working conditions.

The managers of the Burden iron mills in Troy, N. Y., announced that the plant would close for an indefinite period. Lack of orders was given as the reason. The mills employ 5,000 hands.

The strike of employees of slaughterhouses at Paris, France, has been declared off, the men being satisfied with measures being taken by the authorities to remedy conditions of which complaint was made.

Closer co-operation is being brought about between the Regina (Canada) Great War Veterans' association and the Trades and Labor council by the granting to the veterans of five seats on the labor council.

The British and Allied Chiefs and Employers' union recently formed in London, for the purpose of keeping out enemy aliens who might "spoil their business" has decided to admit domestic servants into full membership.

The International Granite Producers' association canceled its order by which all plants in the country would be shut down. The plants will continue at work pending a conference with granite workers regarding wages and working hours. A shutdown would affect New York, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois.

Notice was received at district headquarters of the United Mine Workers in Hazleton, Pa., from Frank J. Hayes, international president, that he called a meeting of the policy committee of the union in Indianapolis on March 18. The meeting will consider wages, unemployment and other issues growing out of the reconstruction period. Representatives from every district will be present.

Superintendent Ganz, of the Derry mills, York, Pa., the employees of which are on strike for better conditions and recognition of union labor, refused any conference. In consequence those employees who had not affiliated with the strikers handed in applications and, with almost 400 more, formed a local organization, which is now associated with the American Federation of Labor.

A new law will soon become operative in Switzerland compelling employers to provide strike pay for employees. A London business man who owns a factory in Switzerland employing 250 persons stated his manager had reported the law would compel the factory to set aside \$12,000 annually to the workers' unemployment fund. The fund is collected and controlled by the state.

By the terms of an award made public by V. Everett Macy, the umpire selected by the National war labor board to pass upon the demands of the Marine Workers' affiliation of New York, all harbor and marine transport workers in New York are granted the eight-hour day with time and one-half for overtime. The demands of the men for higher wages and that the award be retroactive to December 1 are denied.

The federal government of Australia has taken measures to prevent the landing of bolshevik and other undesirable. The government has dismissed 500 shipbuilding employees on Cockatoo island, owing to the men's "go slow policy."

The strike of port workers at Buenos Aires, which has been in progress for 46 days, has prevented 600,000 tons of cargo from entering Buenos Aires. Thirty refrigerator steamers which were shunted to other ports after starting for Buenos Aires could have carried away 100,000 tons of Argentine meat.

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